

SCOTT REED FEDERAL BUILDING AND UNITED STATES
COURTHOUSE

FEBRUARY 16, 2007.—Referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed

Mr. OBERSTAR, from the Committee on Transportation and
Infrastructure, submitted the following

R E P O R T

[To accompany H.R. 478]

[Including cost estimate of the Congressional Budget Office]

The Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, to whom was referred the bill (H.R. 478) to designate the Federal building and United States courthouse located at 101 Barr Street in Lexington, Kentucky, as the “Scott Reed Federal Building and United States Courthouse”, having considered the same, report favorably thereon without amendment and recommend that the bill do pass.

PURPOSE OF THE LEGISLATION

H.R. 478 designates the Federal building and United States courthouse located at 101 Barr Street in Lexington, Kentucky, as the Scott Reed Federal Building and United States Courthouse.

BACKGROUND AND NEED FOR LEGISLATION

Scott Reed was born in Lexington, Kentucky, on July 3, 1921, and died February 17, 1994. He served as an attorney, state judge, and federal judge. While in college, he was Editor-in-Chief of the *Kentucky Law Journal*, graduated with distinction, and was awarded the Order of the Coif, the highest academic award that can be given to a law graduate. He was also a member of the Phi Delta Phi Fraternity. While in the practice of law, he was County Attorney, retained as counsel for the Fayette County School Board, and also distinguished himself as a trial lawyer of great integrity. He served from 1948 through 1956 as an acting Associate Professor at the University of Kentucky College of Law. He was elected as a Fellow in the National College of the Judiciary in 1965. Judge Reed

was a voting member of the American Law Institute, a body of scholarly people who shape the laws of the nation.

From 1964 until 1969, he was Judge of the First Division of the Fayette Circuit Court when he was elected to the Kentucky Court of Appeals, then the highest court in the state, and was chosen by the Court of Appeals as Chief Justice. He became the first Chief Justice of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, a rank equal to that of the Governor, the latter being the head of the executive department of government and the Chief Justice of the Commonwealth is the head of the Judiciary. His opinions from the Supreme Court of Kentucky have received national acclaim for their scholarly content.

On November 2, 1979, President Jimmy Carter appointed him as a United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Kentucky. He became a Senior Judge August 1, 1988. He was a frequent lecturer to the National College of Trial Judges. He was named to the Hall of Distinguished Alumni of the University of Kentucky on April 11, 1980. Judge Reed was a member of the American, Kentucky State, and Fayette County Bar Associations. He received numerous honors including: the Algernon Sydney Sullivan Medallion from the University of Kentucky; Order of the Coif; Doctor of Laws-degree from Northern Kentucky University (1977); Kentucky Bar Association Award for outstanding service (1977); and the Henry T. Duncan Award for leadership, integrity and professional conduct from the Fayette County Bar Association (1977). Judge Reed was married to Sue Charles and they had one son, Geoffrey Scott Reed and one grandson, Gregory Scott Reed.

Because of his distinguished performance and outstanding contributions to the legal profession in Kentucky, it is both fitting and proper to designate the courthouse and Federal building located on 101 Barr Street in Lexington, Kentucky, as the "Scott Reed Federal Building and United States Courthouse".

SUMMARY OF THE LEGISLATION

Section 1. Designation

Section 1 designates the courthouse and Federal building located at 101 Barr Street in Lexington, Kentucky, as the Scott Reed Federal Building and United States Courthouse.

Section 2. References

Section 2 declares any reference in law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the Federal Building and United States Courthouse referred to in Section 1 shall be deemed to be a reference to the Scott Reed Federal Building and United States Courthouse.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY AND COMMITTEE CONSIDERATION

In the 109th Congress, H.R. 4530, a bill to designate the Federal Building and United States Courthouse located at 101 Barr Street in Lexington, Kentucky, as the Scott Reed Federal Building and United States Courthouse was introduced. The bill was referred to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure. No further action was taken.

On January 6, 2007, Representative Chandler introduced H.R. 478 and it was referred to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

On February 6, 2007, the Subcommittee on Economic Development, Public Buildings, and Emergency Management met in open session and considered H.R. 478. The Subcommittee recommended the bill favorably to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure by voice vote.

On February 7, 2007, the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure met in open session and ordered H.R. 478 reported favorably to the House by voice vote.

RECORD VOTES

Clause 3(b) of rule XIII of the House of Representatives requires each committee report to include the total number of votes cast for and against on each record vote on a motion to report and on any amendment offered to the measure or matter, and the names of those members voting for and against. There were no recorded votes taken in connection with ordering H.R. 478 reported. A motion to order H.R. 478 reported favorably to the House was agreed to by voice vote with a quorum present.

COMMITTEE OVERSIGHT FINDINGS

With respect to the requirements of clause 3(c)(I) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the Committee's oversight findings and recommendations are reflected in this report.

COST OF LEGISLATION

Clause 3(c)(2) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives does not apply where a cost estimate and comparison prepared by the Director of the Congressional Budget Office under section 402 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 has been timely submitted prior to the filing of the report and is included in the report. Such a cost estimate is included in this report.

COMPLIANCE WITH HOUSE RULE XIII

1. With respect to the requirement of clause 3(c)(2) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, and 308(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, the Committee references the report of the Congressional Budget Office included in the report.

2. With respect to the requirement of clause 3(c)(4) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the performance goals and objective of this legislation are to designate the Federal building and United States courthouse located at 101 Barr Street in Lexington, Kentucky, as the Scott Reed Federal Building and United States Courthouse.

3. With respect to the requirement of clause 3(c)(3) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives and section 402 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, the Committee has received the enclosed cost estimate for H.R. 478 from the Director of the Congressional Budget Office.

CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE,
U.S. CONGRESS,
Washington, DC, February 8, 2007.

Hon. JAMES L. OBERSTAR,
*Chairman, Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, House
of Representatives, Washington, DC.*

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The Congressional Budget Office has reviewed the following bills as ordered reported by the House Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure on February 7, 2007: H.R. 584, a bill to designate the Federal building located at 400 Maryland Avenue Southwest in the District of Columbia, as the "Lyndon Baines Johnson Department of Education Building"; H.R. 544, a bill to designate the United States courthouse at South Federal Place in Santa Fe, New Mexico, as the "Santiago E. Campos United States Courthouse"; H.R. 478, a bill to designate the Federal building and United States courthouse located at 101 Barr Street in Lexington, Kentucky, as the "Scott Reed Federal Building and United States Courthouse"; H.R. 430, a bill to designate the United States bankruptcy courthouse located at 271 Cadman Plaza East, Brooklyn, New York, as the "Conrad B. Duberstein United States Bankruptcy Courthouse"; H.R. 429, a bill to designate the United States courthouse located at 225 Cadman Plaza East, Brooklyn, New York, as the "Hugh L. Carey United States Courthouse"; H.R. 399, a bill to designate the United States courthouse to be constructed in Jackson, Mississippi, as the "R. Jess Brown United States Courthouse"; and H.R. 342, a bill to designate the United States courthouse located at 555 Independence Street in Cape Girardeau, Missouri, as the "Rush Hudson Limbaugh, Sr., United States Courthouse."

CBO estimates that enactment of these bills would have no significant impact on the federal budget and would not affect direct spending or revenues. These bills contain no intergovernmental or private-sector mandates as defined in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act and would impose no costs on state, local, or tribal governments. If you wish further details on this estimate, we will be pleased to provide them. The CBO staff contact is Matthew Pickford.

Sincerely,

PETER R. ORSZAG,
Director.

COMPLIANCE WITH HOUSE RULE XXI

Pursuant to clause 9 of rule XXI of the Rules of the House of Representatives, H.R. 478 does not contain any congressional earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits as defined in clause 9(d), 9(e), or 9(f) of rule XXI of the Rules of the House of Representatives.

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY STATEMENT

Pursuant to clause (3)(d)(1) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, committee reports on a bill or joint resolution of a public character shall include a statement citing the specific powers granted to the Congress in the Constitution to enact the measure. The Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure

finds that Congress has the authority to enact this measure pursuant to its powers granted under article I, section 8 of the Constitution.

FEDERAL MANDATES STATEMENT

The Committee adopts as its own the estimate of Federal mandates prepared by the Director of the Congressional Budget Office pursuant to section 423 of the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act (Public Law 104-4).

PREEMPTION CLARIFICATION

Section 423 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 requires the report of any Committee on a bill or joint resolution to include a statement on the extent to which the bill or joint resolution is intended to preempt state, local, or tribal law. The Committee states that H.R. 478 does not preempt any state, local, or tribal law.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE STATEMENT

No advisory committees within the meaning of section 5(b) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act are created by this legislation.

APPLICABILITY TO THE LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

The Committee finds that the legislation does not relate to the terms and conditions of employment or access to public services or accommodations within the meaning of section 102(b)(3) of the Congressional Accountability Act (Public Law 104-1).

CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW MADE BY THE BILL, AS REPORTED

H.R. 478 makes no change in existing law.

